

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RONALD J. ALLISON,

Case No. 2:21-cv-01786-ART-DJA

Plaintiff,

ORDER

v.

JOE LOMBARDO, et al.,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Ronald J. Allison ("Allison") brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Clark County Detention Center and Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services. (ECF No. 1-1.) On October 1, 2021, this Court ordered Allison to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$402 filing fee on or before November 30, 2021. (ECF No. 3.) The Court warned Allison that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* with all three documents or pay the full \$402 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. (*Id.* at 5.) That deadline expired and Allison did not file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$402 filing fee, or otherwise respond.

I. DISCUSSION

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *See Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to

1 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the
2 public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to
3 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy
4 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic
5 alternatives. *See In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217,
6 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th
7 Cir. 1987)).

8 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this
9 litigation and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of
10 dismissal of Allison's claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also
11 weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the
12 occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or
13 prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir.
14 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their
15 merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

16 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic
17 alternatives can be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the
18 Court's need to consider dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983,
19 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives *before*
20 the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord*
21 *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that
22 “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that “implicitly accepted
23 pursuit of least drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's order as
24 satisfying this element[,]” *i.e.*, like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled
25 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by
26 *Yourish*). Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally
27 dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.”
28 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action

1 cannot realistically proceed until and unless Allison either files a fully complete
2 application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pays the \$402 filing fee for a civil
3 action, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline.
4 But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays the
5 inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here do
6 not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint that Allison needs
7 additional time or evidence that he did not receive the Court's order. Setting
8 another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So
9 the fifth factor favors dismissal.

10 **II. CONCLUSION**

11 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that
12 they weigh in favor of dismissal.

13 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this action is dismissed without
14 prejudice based on Allison's failure to file a fully complete application to proceed
15 *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$402 filing fee in compliance with this Court's
16 October 1, 2021, order. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment
17 accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this now-
18 closed case. If Ronald J. Allison wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a
19 complaint in a new case.

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21 DATED THIS 3rd day of June 2022.

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25 ANNE R. TRAUM
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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